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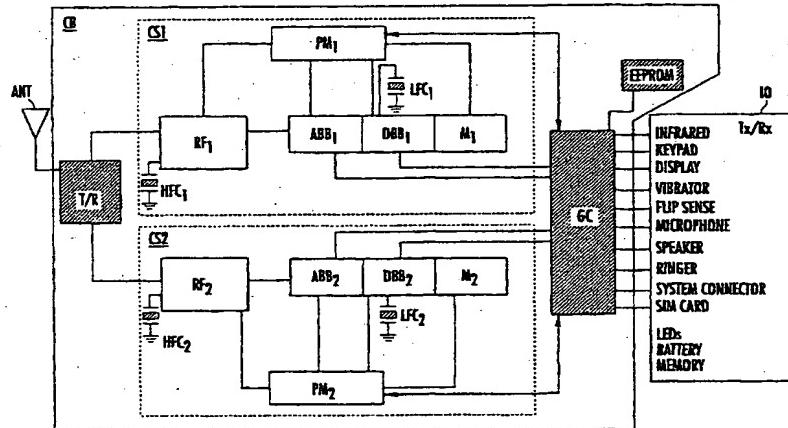
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(54) Title: MULTIPLE MODE RADIOTELEPHONES INCLUDING GLUE CIRCUITS AND RELATED METHODS AND CIRCUITS



(57) Abstract: A multiple mode radiotelephone provides radiotelephone communications using first and second radiotelephone communications modes. The multiple mode radiotelephone includes a first chip set providing radiotelephone communications according to the first radiotelephone communications mode, a second chip set providing radiotelephone communications according to the second radiotelephone communications mode, a user interface, and a *glue* circuit. The first chip set includes at least one integrated circuit chip, the second chip set includes at least one integrated circuit chip, and the first and second chip sets are distinct. The user interface accepts user input and provides user information. The *glue* circuit couples the user interface to the first chip set when providing radiotelephone communications according to the first radiotelephone communications mode, and the *glue* circuit couples the user interface to the second chip set when providing radiotelephone communications according to the second radiotelephone communications mode.

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## 1 MULTIPLE MODE RADIOTELPHONES INCLUDING GLUE CIRCUITS AND RELATED METHODS AND CIRCUITS

### Field of the Invention

The present invention relates to the field of communications and more particularly to radiotelephone communications.

### Background of the Invention

Radiotelephone communications services are currently provided using a number of different communications standards. For example, cellular radiotelephone communications services are currently provided using the Global System for Mobile Communications (GSM) standard, the Digital Cellular System 10 1800 (DCS 1800) standard, the Advanced Mobile Phone System (AMPS IS-54) standard, the Digital Advanced Mobile Phone System (DAMPS IS-136) standard, the Direct Sequence-Code Division Multiple Access (DS-CDMA IS-95) standard, and the Personal Digital Cellular (PDC RCT-STD27) standard. Cordless radiotelephone communications are provided, for example, using the Cordless Telecommunications 3 (CT2 CAI) standard, the Digital European Cordless Telecommunications (DECT) standard, and the Personal Handy Phone Systems (PHS). Various radiotelephone communications standards are also provided for trunked radiotelephone systems and satellite radiotelephone systems.

The various communications standards use sufficiently different communications protocols and frequency bands that different circuitry is typically used to implement phones for use according to the different communications standards. Accordingly, a conventional radiotelephone, such as the telephone illustrated in Figure 1, is designed to provide communications according to a single communications standard. As will be understood by those having skill in the art, the conventional radiotelephone of Figure 1 includes an antenna 21, a transmit/receive separator 23, a radio frequency circuit block 25, an analog baseband circuit block 27, a digital baseband circuit block 29, a memory circuit block 31, a power management circuit block 33, and an input/output block 35. While Figure 1 illustrates one example of a partitioning of a radiotelephone, other

partitions are also possible. Accordingly, the conventional radiotelephone can provide communications according to a cellular communications standard, according to a cordless communications standard, according to a trunked communications standard, or according to a satellite communications standard,

- 5 and a unique set of integrated circuit chips is typically used to implement phones according to the different standards.

Conventional radiotelephones, however, may be limited to operation according to only one communications standard thus limiting the coverage and service availability. For example, a radiotelephone for use with a relatively advanced digital communications standard such as DAMPS may have extensive service coverage in the Americas, but the service may not be widely available in Europe or Asia. Alternatively, a satellite radiotelephone may provide a wider coverage than a cellular radiotelephone, but a cellular radiotelephone may be able to provide less expensive communications services and more robust performance within areas covered by a compatible cellular system.

Accordingly, a need has developed to provide multiple mode radiotelephones able to provide radiotelephone communications according to two or more radiotelephone communications standards. Multiple mode radiotelephones have thus been proposed to provide communications according to the AMPS and DAMPS standards, according to cellular and satellite standards, and according to cellular and cordless standards. The user of a multiple mode radiotelephone can thus choose to communicate according to two or more standards thereby increasing availability of service.

Two architectures have been proposed to provide multiple mode radiotelephones. According to a first architecture, a single integrated chip set including one or more Application Specific Integrated Circuits (ASICs) is used to provide the functionality of two or more radiotelephone communications standards. This approach may provide reduced cost for a mass produced multiple mode radiotelephone, reduced size, and reduced current drain.

With this approach, however, it may be difficult to provide a single master clock for use during both communications modes. For example, it would be convenient if the bandwidth, bit rates, and frame rates according to both communications standards have an integer relationship with respect to the single

master clock. In other words, it may be difficult to select a single master clock to satisfy the needs of operation according to two communications standards.

- The use of a single integrated chip set may take additional time to develop. In addition, more frequent upgrades to the integrated chip set may be required because different radiotelephone standards may evolve at different rates. A separate set of application specific integrated circuits (ASICs) may be needed for each multimode radiotelephone. A more flexible approach to combine standards may thus be desired.

- A second architecture for a multiple mode phone combines a first chip set on a first circuit board providing communications according to a first radiotelephone communications standard with a second chip set on a second circuit board providing communications according to a second radiotelephone communications standard. This architecture may be difficult to implement because each chip set may include a different master clock generating a different frequency so that each master clock may interfere with the operation of the other chip set.

- The input/output devices (providing a user interface or man/machine interface MMI) and other common circuitry, such as a ringer, speaker, microphone, backlighting, display, keypad, and system connector may be connected to the analog and digital baseband circuits (ASICs) of one of the chip sets on one of the circuit boards. Accordingly, the analog and digital baseband circuits of the second chip set may need to communicate with the baseband circuits of the first chip set. The baseband circuits may communicate using a serial bus, for example, via UARTs on each of the circuit boards with a protocol.

- 25 A relatively complicated interboard connector may thus be needed to communicate audio information and commands between the two chip sets on the two circuit boards.

- In addition, the radiotelephone antenna may be connected to only one of the circuit boards so that a radio path is needed between the two circuit boards further complicating the structure. Similar issues may also arise with respect to battery connections and connections to external devices. It may also be difficult to coordinate a phone book (phone numbers) between the two radiotelephone modes. In summary, this approach may require complicated interboard

connections and communications, and multiple system clocks may cause interference.

Accordingly, there continues to exist a need in the art for improved methods for developing multimode radiotelephones which allow flexibility for accommodating multiple combinations of radiotelephone standards.

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### Summary of the Invention

It is therefore an object of the present invention to provide more flexible methods for combining multiple radiotelephone modes and related circuits and radiotelephones.

This and other objects are provided according to the present invention by a multiple mode radiotelephone including a first chip set providing radiotelephone communications according to the first radiotelephone communications mode, a second chip set providing radiotelephone communications according to the second radiotelephone communications mode, a user interface, and a glue circuit. More particularly, the first chip set includes at least one integrated circuit chip, the second chip set includes at least one integrated circuit chip, and the first and second chip sets are distinct. The user interface accepts user input and provides user information. The glue circuit couples the user interface to the first chip set when providing radiotelephone communications according to the first radiotelephone communications mode, and the glue circuit couples the user interface to the second chip set when providing radiotelephone communications according to the second radiotelephone communications mode.

According to the present invention, chip sets developed for single mode radiotelephones can be combined on a common circuit board using a glue circuit as an interface to common telephone elements such as the User Interface. The glue circuit can also be used to coordinate operations of the two chip sets so that direct communications between the two chip sets is not needed. This solution allows each chip set to evolve independently with the corresponding standard.

The user interface can include a microphone and a speaker. Accordingly, the microphone accepts sound for transmission through the first chip set when providing radiotelephone communications according to the first radiotelephone communications mode, and the microphone accepts sound for transmission through the second chip set when providing radiotelephone communications

- according to the second radiotelephone communications mode. Similarly, the speaker generates sound responsive to radiotelephone communications received through the first chip set when providing radiotelephone communications according to the first radiotelephone communications mode, and the speaker 5 generates sound responsive to radiotelephone communications received through the second chip set when providing radiotelephone communications according to the second radiotelephone communications mode.

In addition, the first and second chip sets can be provided on a common circuit board thereby reducing the complexity of connections between the chip sets and the *glue* circuit. Furthermore, the user interface can include a keypad and/or a display on a second circuit board to facilitate the placement of the first 10 and second chip sets and the *glue* circuit on the first circuit board. A relatively simple interboard connection can thus be provided between the *glue* circuit on the first circuit board and the second circuit board including the keypad and/or the 15 display.

The first chip set can include a first high frequency master clock providing a first clock signal, and the second chip set can include a second high frequency master clock providing a second clock signal. Moreover, the first high frequency master clock can be turned off when providing radiotelephone communications 20 according to the second radiotelephone communications mode, and the second high frequency master clock can be turned off when providing radiotelephone communications according to the first radiotelephone communications mode.

Accordingly, interference between the two chip sets can be reduced.

The first and second radiotelephone communications modes can be chosen, for example, from the group of communications modes including cellular 25 communications modes, satellite communications modes, trunked communications modes, and cordless communications modes. For example, the first and second radiotelephone communications modes can be different cellular communications modes, or the first radiotelephone communications mode can be a cellular communications mode and the second radiotelephone communications mode can be a satellite communications mode. A multimode radiotelephone according to the present invention can also provide communications according to 30 three or more communications modes. For example, the radiotelephone can

include three chip sets providing communications according to three respective communications modes.

### Brief Description of the Drawings

Figure 1 is a block diagram illustrating a conventional single mode radiotelephone.

Figure 2 is a block diagram illustrating a multiple mode radiotelephone including separate chip sets for each communications mode and a glue circuit according to the present invention.

Figure 3 is a block diagram of an example of a glue circuit according to Figure 2.

Figure 4 is a block diagram of an example of a chip set according to Figure 2.

### Detailed Description

The present invention will now be described more fully hereinafter with reference to the accompanying drawings, in which preferred embodiments of the invention are shown. This invention may, however, be embodied in many different forms and should not be construed as limited to the embodiments set forth herein; rather, these embodiments are provided so that this disclosure will be thorough and complete, and will fully convey the scope of the invention to those skilled in the art. Like numbers refer to like elements throughout.

As shown in Figure 2, a multiple mode radiotelephone according to the present invention can include a first chip set CS1 that provides radiotelephone communications according to a first radiotelephone communications mode and a second chip set CS2 that provides radiotelephone communications according to a second radiotelephone communications mode, and the two chip sets can be provided on a common printed circuit board CB. The first chip set CS1 can include one or more integrated circuits providing the radio frequency circuit block RF1, the analog baseband circuit block ABB1, the digital baseband circuit block DBB1, the memory circuit block M1, and the power management circuit block PM1; and the second chip set CS2 can include one or more integrated circuits providing the radio frequency circuit block RF2, the analog baseband circuit block ABB2, the digital baseband circuit block DBB2, the memory circuit block M2, and

the power management circuit block PM2. This chip set partitioning is one of multiple possible partitionings.

Moreover, the first and second chip sets are preferably distinct in that the integrated circuit devices used to provide the circuit blocks of the first chip set and the integrated circuit devices used to provide the circuit blocks of the second chip set are not all the same. Furthermore, the circuit blocks of each of the first and second chip sets can be provided in one or more integrated circuit devices as will be understood by those having skill in the art. For example, each of the circuit blocks RF1, ABB1, DBB1, M1, and PM1 of the first chip set CS1 can be

provided within an integrated circuit device, multiple circuit blocks can be provided within an integrated circuit device, and/or the circuitry of a block can be divided between two or more integrated circuit devices.

In addition, each of the chip sets can also include discrete components such as resistors; capacitors; inductors; filters; diodes; quartz crystals; and/or

piezoelectric elements. While each of the chip sets CS1 and CS2 is shown occupying separate areas of the circuit board CB, it will be understood that the integrated circuits making up the respective chip sets can be arranged on the circuit board as may be useful, for example, to provide interconnections and/or to provide space for the various components on the circuit board.

Each of the chip sets may also include respective high frequency clocks HFC1 and HFC2 and low frequency clocks LFC1 and LFC2, and each of these clocks can be provided within an integrated circuit of the respective chip set, and/or one or more of the clocks can be provided discretely. While each of the clocks is shown separate from the respective circuit blocks for purposes of

illustration, the high frequency clocks HFC1 and HFC2 can be considered parts of the respective radio frequency circuit blocks RF1 and RF2, and the low frequency clocks LFC1 and LFC2 can be considered parts of the respective digital baseband circuit blocks DBB1 and DBB2.

By providing separate high frequency clocks of different frequencies, the radio frequency circuit blocks of each chip set can be designed independently. In addition, interference can be reduced by turning each high frequency clock off when the other chip set is being used to provide communications. Accordingly, communications can be provided using the first chip set CS1 without significant interference from the second high frequency clock HFC2 by turning the second

high frequency clock off, and communications can be provided using the second chip set CS2 without significant interference from the first high frequency clock HFC1 by turning the first high frequency clock off.

- For example, operations can be transferred from the first chip set CS1 providing communications according to the first radiotelephone communications mode to the second chip set CS2 providing communications according to the second radiotelephone communications mode as discussed below. First, a sleep mode command can be generated by digital baseband circuit block DBB1 responsive to the glue circuit GC, and this sleep mode command can be provided to the radio frequency circuit block RF1. Responsive to the sleep mode command, the radio frequency circuit block RF1 can turn the first high frequency clock HFC1 off. In the sleep mode, the low frequency clock LFC1 can be turned on to facilitate sleep mode operations of the first chip set CS1 during the transfer of operations while reducing possible interference.

- Second, the second chip set CS2 is powered on. In particular, an active mode command can be generated by the digital baseband circuit DBB2 responsive to the glue circuit GC, and this active mode command can be provided to the radio frequency circuit block RF2. Responsive to the active mode command, the radio frequency circuit block RF2 can turn the second high frequency clock HFC2 on. The second chip set CS2 can then establish communications according to the second radiotelephone communications mode by finding an available channel. Upon establishing communications according to the second radiotelephone communications mode, power can be removed from the first chip set CS1, thereby reducing battery drain.

- Alternatively, if the second chip set CS1 is unable to establish communications according to the second radiotelephone communications mode, operations can be transferred back to the first chip set CS1. According to yet another alternative, both chip sets can be put in a sleep mode. As will be understood, the transfer of operations from the second chip set CS2 to the first chip set CS1 is the same as the transfer from the first chip set CS1 to the second chip set CS2 discussed above. Commands from the glue chip GC to the power management circuit blocks PM1 and PM2 can thus be used to coordinate operations of the first and second circuit blocks CS1 and CS2.

- When one chip set is being used to provide communications, the other chip set is preferably put in a sleep mode with its high frequency clock turned off to reduce interference. The low frequency clock can be used to operate the baseband circuit blocks of the chip set in the sleep mode. For example, a low frequency clock with a 32 KHz output will provide insignificant interference with respect to a radio frequency circuit block including a high frequency clock with an output in the range of 10MHz to 20MHz. Furthermore, the low frequency clock of the chip set in the sleep mode can also be turned off upon completion of transfer of operation to the active chip set.
- As shown in Figure 2, the glue circuit GC is preferably provided on the circuit board CB together with the first and second chip sets CS1 and CS2, and the glue circuit is used to coordinate the operations of the two chip sets and to provide a common interconnection to the input/output IO devices (user interface). The glue circuit GC is preferably implemented using one or more integrated circuit devices distinct from the integrated circuit devices used to implement the first and second chip sets CS1 and CS2. The glue circuit can also include discrete components. Accordingly, the radiotelephone communications chip sets can be developed separately and used in single mode radiotelephones without significant modification when used with a multiple mode radiotelephone including the glue circuit GC according to the present invention. Furthermore, by providing the first and second chip sets CS1 and CS2 and the glue circuit GC on the common circuit board CB, the complexity of interconnections therebetween can be reduced.
- As discussed above, the glue circuit coordinates the operation of the two chip sets. In the current configuration, for example, when switching from a first mode of radiotelephone communications using the first chip set CS1 to a second mode of radiotelephone communications using the second chip set CS2, the glue circuit GC coordinates the operations of the digital baseband circuit blocks DBB1 and DBB2 to send commands to the RF circuit blocks RF1 and RF2, respectively, to turn the first high frequency clock HFC1 off and to turn the second high frequency clock HFC2 on. At the same time, the power management blocks PM1 and PM2 can also turn on/off power to the respective RF circuit blocks in the appropriate sequence. In particular, the power to an RF circuit block can be turned off after turning off the respective high frequency

- clock, and the power to a respective RF circuit block can be turned on before turning on the respective high frequency clock. The *glue* circuit GC also coordinates the operations of the low frequency clocks LFC1 and LFC2 as needed to facilitate the transfer. In this example, the *glue* circuit GC also 5 switches from being an interface between the first chip set CS1 and the input/output IO devices, to being an interface between the second chip set CS2 and the input/output IO devices. In addition, the *glue* circuit GC provides timing signals as needed from the active chip set to the input/output IO devices for operation thereof. The *glue* circuit is illustrated in greater detail in Figure 3.
- 10 A common transmit/receive separator T/R can also be provided on the common circuit board CB as shown in Figure 2. Accordingly, a single connection between the antenna ANT and the circuit board CB can be provided, and the transmit/receive separator T/R can provide coupling between the antenna and the first and second radio frequency circuit blocks RF1 and RF2 of the respective 15 first and second chip sets. Alternately, the antenna can be a multiband antenna with a feed point on the circuit board for each radiotelephone communications mode and chip set. In either case, the placement of both chip sets on the common circuit board can reduce the complexity of antenna connections. The placement of both chip sets CS1 and CS2 on the common circuit board can also 20 reduce the complexity of other connections such as battery connections and other system connections.

As discussed above, a multiple mode radiotelephone according to the present invention also includes input/output IO devices such as an infrared transmitter and/or receiver, a keypad, a display, a vibrator, a flip position sensor, 25 a microphone, a speaker, a ringer, a system connector, light emitting diodes, and/or a SIM card. Moreover, one or more of these devices such as the keypad and/or display can be provided on an IO circuit board separate from the common circuit board CB.

The software (lower level hardware drivers and protocol stacks) for both of 30 the chip sets CS1 and CS2 supporting the two radiotelephone communications modes can be substantially the same as that used in chip sets used for single mode radiotelephones adapted to one or the other of the radiotelephone communications modes. Additional software can be developed for the *glue* circuit GC to support transitions from one communication mode to another and to

facilitate access to the input/output IO devices. In addition, the *glue* circuit can be controlled via a protocol that allows the addition of processors to a virtual port and that allows piping data to and from this port to the main controllers. A common man-machine interface software for both modes of operation can be provided which interfaces to the two protocol stacks via a suitable application programming interface (API).

Directories including telephone numbers can be accommodated by transferring the information to the active chip set through the *glue* circuit. For example, a common electrically erasable programmable read only memory EEPROM can be coupled with the *glue* circuit to store telephone numbers for use in either communications mode. Alternately, random access memory RAM can be included in the *glue* circuit, and entries can be copied from EEPROM on one chip set to EEPROM of the other chip set. If the phone has a subscriber identity module (SIM) card, such as used in GSM, the memory of this card can be used to store telephone numbers.

The architecture of the present invention provides flexibility for multimode radiotelephones by providing a *glue* circuit that allows the inclusion of two or more separate chip sets on a single circuit board. Each chip set supports radiotelephone communications according to a different radiotelephone communications standard, so that each chip set can be used individually in a single mode radiotelephone with few changes. Accordingly, changes in each of the radiotelephone communications standards can be accommodated by changing one chip set or the other, and the same chip sets can be used to support single and multimode radiotelephones. In addition, current drain can be reduced by turning one chip set off when the other chip set is being used.

The operation of circuit blocks of one chip set will now be discussed in greater detail with reference to Figure 4 under the condition that the chip set is activated. As discussed above, the chip set is put in a sleep mode or turned off when communications are being provided by the other chip set of the radiotelephone. As previously discussed, each radiotelephone chip set can include a radio frequency circuit block RF, an analog baseband circuit block ABB, a digital baseband circuit block DBB, memory circuit block M, and a power management circuit block PM. The digital baseband circuit block DBB can include a microprocessor  $\mu$ P, a digital signal processor DSP, and logic L to

control the radiotelephone and to perform signal processing functions such as modulation waveform generation, demodulation or part thereof, and speech compression.

The digital baseband circuit block can also include a timing control block C that sequences all events in the radiotelephone including turning the different circuit functions on and off. An input/output interface I/O/I is coupled with the glue circuit GC and this interface can accept inputs from the keypad, send data to the display, and generate a ring tone for the buzzer. The input/output interface I/O/I can also interface with the system connector through the glue circuit, and accept binary responses such as the output of the flip position sensor. If the phone has infrared (IR) capabilities, IR transmission and reception can be controlled through the input/output interface.

In addition, the low frequency clock LFC can be considered a part of the digital baseband circuit block, and the digital baseband circuit block can use the output of the low frequency clock to provide timing signals for the chip set, the glue circuit, and the input/output device when the chip set is activated and/or when radiotelephone operation is being transferred to and/or from the chip set. As discussed above, the high frequency clock HFC of the radio frequency circuit block can be turned off when the chip set is not activated.

The analog baseband circuit block ABB can include a digital-to-analog converter D/A, an analog-to-digital converter A/D, and an audio CODEC. The D/A and A/D converters and the CODEC can alternately be considered a part of the digital baseband circuit block DBB. The CODEC, for example, can be coupled with a microphone preamplifier and a speaker amplifier in the glue circuit as shown in Figure 3.

The analog baseband circuit block ABB also provides an interface among the digital baseband circuit block DBB and the radio frequency circuit block RF and the speaker and microphone. Analog speech signals from the microphone can be sampled by the A/D converter, converted to 64Kbps data by the CODEC, and sent to the digital baseband circuit block. This data can be compressed and sent to the D/A converter in the analog baseband circuit block and then sent to the modulator Mod.

Status information to and from the radio frequency circuit block RF such as power values and received signal strength can be provided as analog signals to

the analog baseband circuit block. This information can be sampled by the A/D converter and sent to the digital baseband circuit block for further processing.

Similarly, control information such as frequency correction, gain control, power control, etc., can be provided by the D/A converter to the radio frequency circuit block RF.

The chip set memory circuit block M can include flash memory MFlash used to store software, and random access memory MRAM used to store data for processing. The chip set can also include an electrically erasable, programmable read only memory MEEPROM used to store key variables such as number assignment modules, service profiles, preferred roaming lists (databases), etc. The MEEPROM can also be used to store parameters such as calibration numbers programmed in the factory. The memory circuit block M can also be used to store user entered data such as user preferences and directory information. The directory information can alternately be stored in memory associated with the glue chip for use by either chip set. As shown, the memory circuit block M can be accessed through the digital baseband circuit block DBB, and coupling between the memory circuit block M and the glue chip can be provided through the digital baseband circuit block DBB.

The power management circuit block PM can include regulators to provide a steady voltage supply to all of the integrated circuits of the chip set. It can also control charging of the battery when the chip set is activated. The power management circuit block PM can also control display backlighting and drive the ringer or the buzzer through the glue circuit.

As shown, the radio frequency circuit block RF can include a modulator Mod, a synthesizer Syn, an RF front end FE, a power amplifier PA, and an IF signal back end BE. The information to be transmitted is converted to analog form and filtered using the D/A converter of the analog baseband circuit block, and the resulting waveform is upconverted to a high frequency by the modulator Mod to provide an information bearing waveform called a modulated carrier. The power amplifier PA amplifies this modulated carrier for transmission through the transmit/receive separator T/R and antenna ANT.

As discussed above, the transmit/receive separator and antenna can be provided separate from the chip set, and may be located in the mobile telephone unit or in a separate device. The antenna may be a whip antenna, a whip antenna with a directional pattern, or a dipole antenna.

The synthesizer Syn generates the frequency for the chip set when the chip set is active. The synthesizer Syn synthesizes the transmit frequency and the receive frequency based on the output of the high frequency clock HFC. As discussed above, the high frequency clock can be turned off when the chip set is not activated thereby reducing interference.

The RF front end FE amplifies the incoming radio signal from the antenna ANT and the transmit/receive separator T/R mixes the incoming radio signal down to a suitable frequency, and filters the signal to reduce interference. The IF back end BE converts the signal from the RF front end to a baseband signal that is filtered and sent to the analog baseband circuit block where the baseband signal is digitized using the A/D converter. The digitized signal is then sent to the digital baseband circuit block DBB for processing.

The transmit/receive separator T/R of Figure 2 provides coupling between the antenna ANT and both of the chip sets CS1 and CS2. The transmit/receive separator can be provided by a system of filters and/or switches. By providing a single transmit/receive separator T/R on the circuit board CB with the first and second chip sets CS1 and CS2, a single connection can be provided between the antenna ANT and the circuit board CB.

The structure of the glue circuit GC will now be discussed in greater detail with reference to Figure 3. The glue circuit GC can include a relatively simple microcontroller and associated memory wherein the microcontroller and memory in conjunction with the main microprocessors in the digital baseband circuit blocks of the activated chip set. The memory coupled to the microcontroller can include Flash memory and/or random access memory RAM as shown in Figure 3. The microcontroller can coordinate the communications handoff where one chip set is brought up and the other chip set is taken down to provide a change in radiotelephone operation modes. The microcontroller can also handle interprocessor communications, multiplexing, and demultiplexing as discussed in greater detail below.

The glue circuit GC coordinates operations of the power management circuit blocks of the chip sets through the Battery Connect. In particular, the glue circuit GC multiplexes power to the power management circuit block of the activated chip set. During chip set hand off, the glue circuit coordinates the power up and power down of the power management circuit blocks. Preferably,

the multiplexing of the battery power is provided so that there is an insignificant voltage drop across the *glue* circuit. The *glue* circuit also multiplexes the drive signal to the light emitting diodes for the radiotelephone from the power management circuit block of the activated chip set.

- 5 A demultiplexer within the *glue* circuit connects the keypad to the digital baseband circuit block of the activated chip set; and this connection is set based on the mode status. Similarly, a multiplexer within the *glue* circuit connects the display to the digital baseband circuit block of the activated chip set. This multiplexer receives two serial inputs (two lines each such as data and control) 10 from each digital baseband circuit block; and these inputs are multiplexed to the display. Another multiplexer in the *glue* circuit supplies a voltage for the display from one of the two power management circuit blocks. A preamplifier in the *glue* circuit couples the analog baseband circuit block of the activated chip set to the microphone, and an audio preamplifier in the *glue* circuit couples the analog 15 baseband circuit of the activated chip set to the speaker.
- Coupling of the system connector (including analog, digital, control, and power signal pins) to and from the radiotelephone is also provided by the *glue* circuit GC. The analog signals (Analog to and from the mobile station) are multiplexed to the analog baseband circuit blocks; the digital signals (Digital to and from the mobile station) and the control signals (Control to and from the mobile station) are multiplexed to UARTS in the digital baseband circuit blocks; and the power signals are multiplexed to the power management circuit blocks. 20 This multiplexing can be set by the *glue* circuit microcontroller as a function of the radiotelephone communications mode being used. External modules such as a short range wireless radio module can be controlled/connected through similar connections to the *glue* circuit.
- A serial interface in the *glue* circuit can be used to provide connection between the EEPROM of Figure 2 and the two chip sets. Accordingly, a phone book or a directory of telephone numbers can be stored in the EEPROM and provided to the active chip set. Accordingly, a common directory can be provided for both chip sets.
- The flip sensor binary input/output line can also be multiplexed through the *glue* circuit to the digital baseband circuit block of the active chip set, and the

- The drive control signal to the vibrator motor can be multiplexed from the digital baseband circuit block of the active chip set to the vibrator motor. In addition, data can be multiplexed by the *glue* circuit between an infrared link control module and the digital baseband circuit block of the active chip set.
- 5 The *glue* circuit can also receive clock signals from both of the digital baseband circuit blocks of both chip sets to synchronize the microcontroller of the *glue* circuit and to manage and control handoffs from one chip set to the other. Interprocessor communications between the *glue* circuit and the first and second chip sets can be provided using serial and/or parallel bus connections provided 10 on the common circuit board. In addition, the *glue* circuit can include a multiplexer to multiplex signals between the digital baseband circuit block of the active chip set and a SIM card of the radiotelephone. For example, typical SIM cards have four connections for clock, power, data, and reset. If one of the two chip sets does not use a SIM card, SIM card connections between that chip set 15 and the *glue* circuit will not be provided. Itemizing claims in this application:

The *glue* circuit of Figures 2 and 3 can be implemented as one or more integrated circuit devices distinct from the integrated circuit devices used to implement the first and second chip sets. More particularly, the *glue* circuit can be implemented as one or more application specific integrated circuit devices.

20 The *glue* circuit can also include discrete circuits. Accordingly, a first chip set can be used to provide radiotelephone communications according to a first radiotelephone communications standard, a second chip set can be used to provide radiotelephone communications according to a second communications standard, and a separate *glue* circuit can be used to coordinate the operations of 25 the two chip sets and to provide connections between the chip sets and common radiotelephone elements.

In the drawings and specification, there have been disclosed typical preferred embodiments of the invention and, although specific terms are employed, they are used in a generic and descriptive sense only and not for purposes of limitation, the scope of the invention being set forth in the following 30 claims.

Priority is claimed to U.S. Provisional Application No. 60/150,260 filed on May 1, 1999, and to U.S. Patent Application Serial No. 09/311,340 filed May 12, 1999.

## THAT WHICH IS CLAIMED IS:

1. A multiple mode radiotelephone providing radiotelephone communications using at least first and second radiotelephone communications modes, the multiple mode radiotelephone comprising:
  - a first chip set providing radiotelephone communications according to the first radiotelephone communications mode wherein the first chip set includes at least one integrated circuit chip; and
  - a second chip set providing radiotelephone communications according to the second radiotelephone communications mode wherein the second chip set comprises at least one integrated circuit chip and wherein the first and second chip sets are distinct from one another;
  - a user interface that accepts user input and provides user information; and
  - a glue circuit that couples the user interface to the first chip set when providing radiotelephone communications according to the first radiotelephone communications mode without coupling to the second chip set, and that couples the user interface to the second chip set when providing radiotelephone communications according to the second radiotelephone communications mode without coupling to the first chip set.
2. A multiple mode radiotelephone according to Claim 1 wherein the user interface includes:
  - a microphone that accepts sound for transmission through the first chip set when providing radiotelephone communications according to the first radiotelephone communications mode; and that accepts sound for transmission through the second chip set when providing radiotelephone communications according to the second radiotelephone communications mode; and
  - a speaker that generates sound responsive to radiotelephone communications received through the first chip set when providing radiotelephone communications according to the first radiotelephone communications mode, and that generates sound responsive to radiotelephone communications received through the second chip set when providing radiotelephone communications according to the second radiotelephone communications mode.

3. A multiple mode radiotelephone according to Claim 1 further comprising:  
and a circuit board wherein both the first and second chip sets are provided on the circuit board.

4. A multiple mode radiotelephone according to Claim 3 wherein the user interface comprises at least one of a keypad and a display; the multiple mode radiotelephone further comprising:  
a second circuit board separate from the first circuit board wherein at least

5. one of the keypad and the display is provided on the second circuit board;

5. A multiple mode radiotelephone according to Claim 1 wherein the first chip set includes a first high frequency master clock providing a first clock signal; and wherein the second chip set includes a second high frequency master clock providing a second clock signal; and wherein the first high frequency master clock is turned off when providing radiotelephone communications according to the second radiotelephone communications mode and wherein the second high frequency master clock is turned off when providing radiotelephone communications according to the first radiotelephone communications mode.

6. A multiple mode radiotelephone according to Claim 1 wherein the first and second radiotelephone communications modes are chosen from the group consisting of cellular communications modes, satellite communications modes, trunked communications modes, and cordless communications modes.

7. A multiple mode radiotelephone according to Claim 1 wherein the first chip set includes a first radio frequency circuit; and wherein the second chip set includes a second radio frequency circuit.

8. A multiple mode radiotelephone according to Claim 7:

wherein the first chip set further includes a first analog baseband circuit, a first digital baseband circuit, and a first memory; and

5 wherein the second chip set further includes a second analog baseband circuit, a second digital baseband circuit, and a second memory;

9 A multiple mode radiotelephone providing radiotelephone communications using at least first and second radiotelephone communications modes, the multiple mode radiotelephone comprising:

- a circuit board;
- 5 a first chip set on the circuit board providing radiotelephone communications according to the first radiotelephone communications mode wherein the first chip set includes at least one integrated circuit chip; and
- 10 wherein the second chip set on the circuit board provides radiotelephone communications according to the second radiotelephone communications mode
- 10 wherein the second chip set comprises at least one integrated circuit chip and wherein the first and second chip sets are distinct.

10. A multiple mode radiotelephone according to Claim 9 further comprising:

- a user interface; and
- 5 a glue circuit that couples the user interface to the first chip set when providing radiotelephone communications according to the first radiotelephone communications mode without coupling to the second chip set, and that couples the user interface to the second chip set when providing radiotelephone communications according to the second radiotelephone communications mode without coupling to the first chip set.

11. A multiple mode radiotelephone according to Claim 10 wherein the user interface includes:

- 5 a microphone that accepts sound for transmission through the first chip set when providing radiotelephone communications according to the first radiotelephone communications mode, and that accepts sound for transmission through the second chip set when providing radiotelephone communications according to the second radiotelephone communications mode; and

11. A multiple mode radiotelephone according to Claim 9 further comprising a speaker that generates sound responsive to radiotelephone communications received through the first chip set when providing radiotelephone communications according to the first radiotelephone communications mode, and that generates sound responsive to radiotelephone communications received through the second chip set when providing radiotelephone communications according to the second radiotelephone communications mode.
12. A multiple mode radiotelephone according to Claim 9 further comprising:  
13. A multiple mode radiotelephone according to Claim 9 wherein the first chip set includes a first high frequency master clock providing a first clock frequency; and wherein the second chip set includes a second high frequency master clock providing a second clock frequency; and wherein the first high frequency master clock is turned off when providing radiotelephone communications according to the second radiotelephone communications mode and wherein the second high frequency master clock is turned off when providing radiotelephone communications according to the first radiotelephone communications mode.
14. A multiple mode radiotelephone according to Claim 9 wherein the first and second radiotelephone communications modes are chosen from the group consisting of cellular communications modes, satellite communications modes, trunked communications modes, and cordless communications modes.
15. A multiple mode radiotelephone according to Claim 9 wherein the first chip set includes a first radio frequency circuit; and wherein the second chip set includes a second radio frequency circuit.

16. A multiple mode radiotelephone according to Claim 15, wherein the first chip set further includes a first analog baseband circuit, a first digital baseband circuit, and a first memory; and wherein the second chip set further includes a second analog baseband circuit, a second digital baseband circuit, and a second memory.

17. A multiple mode radiotelephone providing radiotelephone communications using at least first and second radiotelephone communications modes, the multiple mode radiotelephone comprising:

communications circuitry that provides radiotelephone communications according to the first radiotelephone communications mode and that provides radiotelephone communications according to the second radiotelephone communications mode wherein the communications circuitry includes, 5  
a first high frequency clock that provides a first high frequency clock signal for the first radiotelephone communications mode, and a second high frequency clock that provides a second high frequency clock signal for the second radiotelephone communications mode; and control circuitry coupled to the communications circuitry wherein the 10 control circuitry turns the second high frequency clock off when providing communications according to the first radiotelephone communications mode and wherein the control circuitry turns the first high frequency clock off when providing communications according to the second radiotelephone communications mode.

18. A multiple mode radiotelephone according to Claim 17 wherein the communications circuitry includes:

a first chip set providing radiotelephone communications according to the first radiotelephone communications mode wherein the first chip set includes at 5 least one integrated circuit chip; and a second chip set providing radiotelephone communications according to the second radiotelephone communications mode wherein the second chip set

comprises at least one integrated circuit chip and wherein the first and second chip sets are distinct;

- 10 provides a user interface that accepts user input and provides user information; and  
a *glue* circuit that couples the user interface to the first chip set when providing radiotelephone communications according to the first radiotelephone communications mode without coupling to the second chip set and that couples the user interface to the second chip set when providing radiotelephone
- 15 communications according to the second radiotelephone communications mode without coupling to the first chip set.

19. A multiple mode radiotelephone according to Claim 18 wherein the user interface includes:

a microphone that accepts sound for transmission through the first chip set when providing radiotelephone communications according to the first

- 5 radiotelephone communications mode, and that accepts sound for transmission through the second chip set when providing radiotelephone communications according to the second radiotelephone communications mode; and

a speaker that generates sound responsive to radiotelephone communications received through the first chip set when providing

- 10 radiotelephone communications according to the first radiotelephone communications mode, and that generates sound responsive to radiotelephone communications received through the second chip set when providing radiotelephone communications according to the second radiotelephone

communications mode.

20. A multiple mode radiotelephone according to Claim 18 further

comprising:

a circuit board wherein both the first and second chip sets are provided on the circuit board;

21. A multiple mode radiotelephone according to Claim 18 wherein the

user interface comprises at least one of a keypad and a display, the multiple mode radiotelephone further comprising:

- a second circuit board separate from the first circuit board wherein at least  
5 one of the keypad and the display is provided on the second circuit board.

22. A multiple mode radiotelephone according to Claim 17 further comprising:  
a circuit board wherein the communications circuitry includes a first chip set on the circuit board providing radiotelephone communications according to the first radiotelephone communications mode wherein the first chip set includes at least one integrated circuit chip; and a second chip set on the circuit board providing radiotelephone communications according to the second radiotelephone communications mode wherein the second chip set comprises at least one integrated circuit chip; and wherein the first and second chip sets are 10 distinct and separate from each other and from the keypad and display.

23. A multiple mode radiotelephone according to Claim 22, wherein the first chip set includes a first radio frequency circuit; and wherein the second chip set includes a second radio frequency circuit.

24. A multiple mode radiotelephone according to Claim 23, wherein the first chip set further includes a first analog baseband circuit, a first digital baseband circuit, and a first memory; and wherein the second chip set includes a second analog baseband circuit, a second digital baseband circuit, and a second memory.

25. A multiple mode radiotelephone according to Claim 17 wherein the first and second radiotelephone communications modes are chosen from the group consisting of cellular communications modes, satellite communications modes, trunked communications modes, and cordless communications modes.

26. A method for operating a multiple mode radiotelephone including first and second high frequency clocks, the method comprising the steps of:  
providing radiotelephone communications according to a first radiotelephone communications mode using a first high frequency clock signal generated by the first high frequency clock;

1. A method for providing radiotelephone communications according to a second radiotelephone communications mode using a second high frequency clock signal generated by the second high frequency clock;
2. turning the second high frequency clock off when providing communications according to the first radiotelephone communications mode; and
3. turning the first high frequency clock off when providing communications according to the second radiotelephone communications mode;
4. accepting sound for transmission through the second chip set when providing communications according to the second radiotelephone communications mode.
27. A method according to Claim 26 wherein the multiple mode radiotelephone includes a first chip set that provides radiotelephone communications according to the first radiotelephone communications mode and a second chip set that provides radiotelephone communications according to the second radiotelephone communications mode wherein the first and second chip sets are distinct, the method further comprising the steps of:
1. providing user input to the first chip set when providing communications according to the first radiotelephone communications mode; and
2. providing user input to the second chip set when providing communications according to the second radiotelephone communications mode;
3. providing user information received from the first chip set when providing communications according to the first radiotelephone communications mode; and
4. providing user information received from the second chip set when providing communications according to the second radiotelephone communications mode.

Yonkers, NY 10598 U.S.A. 10/10/2000 10:45 AM (EDT)

28. A method according to Claim 26 wherein the multiple mode radiotelephone includes a first chip set that provides radiotelephone communications according to the first radiotelephone communications mode and a second chip set that provides radiotelephone communications according to the second radiotelephone communications mode wherein the first and second chip sets are distinct, the method further comprising the steps of:
1. accepting sound for transmission through the first chip set when providing radiotelephone communications according to the first radiotelephone communications mode; and
2. accepting sound for transmission through the second chip set when providing radiotelephone communications according to the second radiotelephone communications mode.

- 10 accepting sound for transmission through the second chip set when providing radiotelephone communications according to the second radiotelephone communications mode;
- generating sound responsive to radiotelephone communications received through the first chip set when providing radiotelephone communications according to the first radiotelephone communications mode; and
- 15 generating sound responsive to radiotelephone communications received through the second chip set when providing radiotelephone communications according to the second radiotelephone communications mode.

29. A method according to Claim 26 wherein the first and second radiotelephone communications modes are chosen from the group consisting of cellular communications modes, satellite communications modes, trunked communications modes, and cordless communications modes.

30. A *glue* circuit for a multiple mode radiotelephone comprising a first chip set providing radiotelephone communications according to a first radiotelephone communications mode, a second chip set providing radiotelephone communications according to a second radiotelephone communications mode wherein the first and second chip sets are distinct, and a user interface that accepts user input and provides user information, the *glue* circuit comprising:
- means for coupling the user interface to the first chip set when providing radiotelephone communications according to the first radiotelephone communications mode without coupling to the second chip set; and
- 10 means for coupling the user interface to the second chip set when providing radiotelephone communications according to the second radiotelephone communications mode without coupling to the first chip set.

31. A *glue* circuit according to Claim 30 wherein the first chip set includes a first high frequency master clock providing a first clock signal, and wherein the second chip set includes a second high frequency master clock providing a second clock signal, the *glue* circuit further comprising:

- 5 means for turning the first high frequency master clock off when providing radiotelephone communications according to the second radiotelephone communications mode; and

means for turning the second high frequency master clock off when providing radiotelephone communications according to the first radiotelephone communications mode.

32. A glue circuit according to Claim 30 wherein the first and second radiotelephone communications modes are chosen from the group consisting of cellular communications modes, satellite communications modes, trunked communications modes, and cordless communications modes.

“The first duty of a government is to protect its citizens from external aggression and internal rebellion; but it is also a duty to protect its citizens from the effects of improvident and unnecessary expenditure.”

• O participantă din cadrul echipei supușării este în funcție după A - 08  
• Faza de organizare și dezvoltare a proceselor și aplicațioarelor diferențiate  
• În cadrul unei echipe se pot diferenția cinci roluri principale:  
- Organizatorul traseelor și calendarului săptămânii și anului  
- Organizatorul banilor și garanțiilor achiziției instrumentelor de lucru  
- Organizatorul rutei și programării zilei de lucru în cadrul echipei  
- Organizatorul securității și suportului logistic al echipelor

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1. **What are the main differences between the different types of energy? Explain.**

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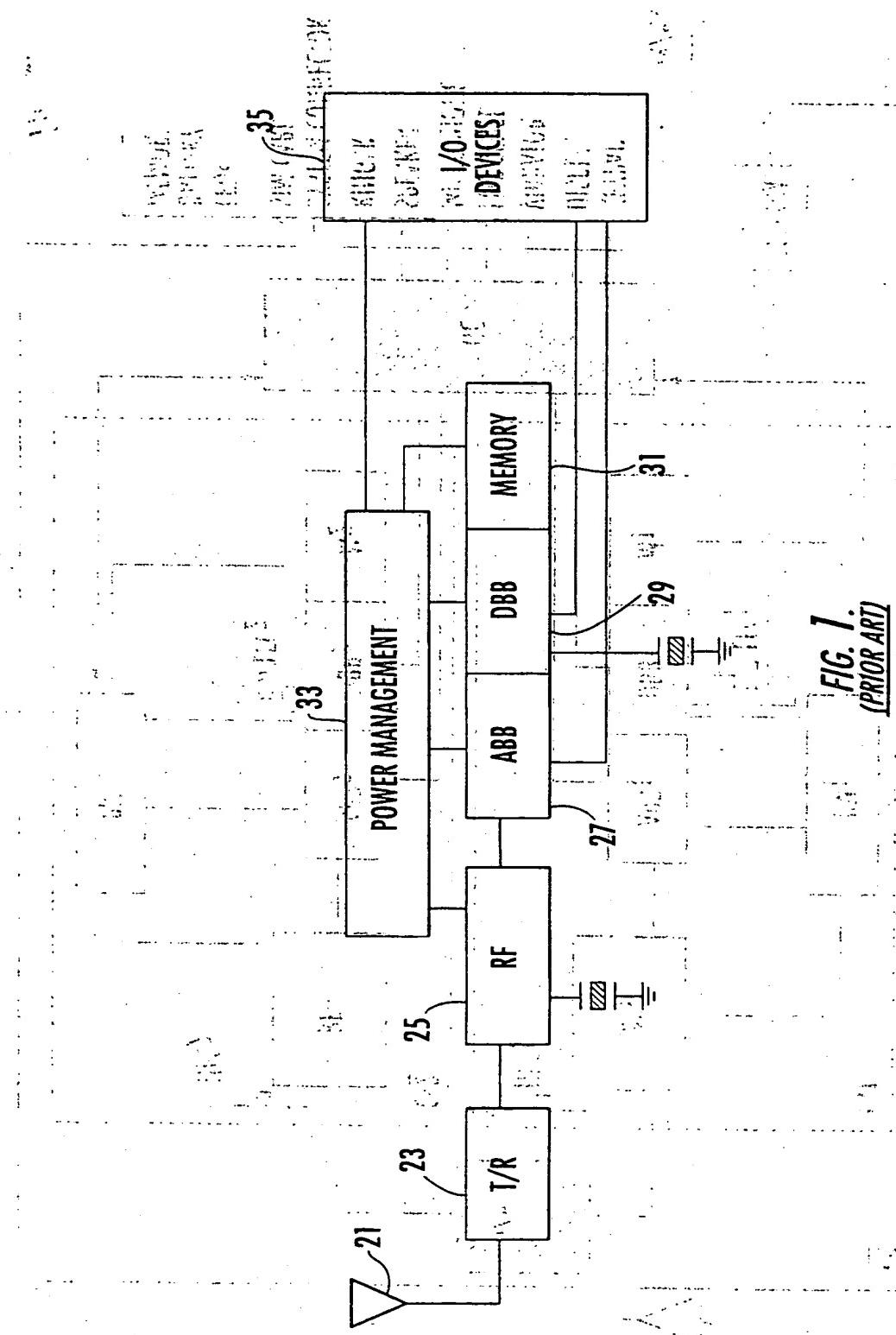
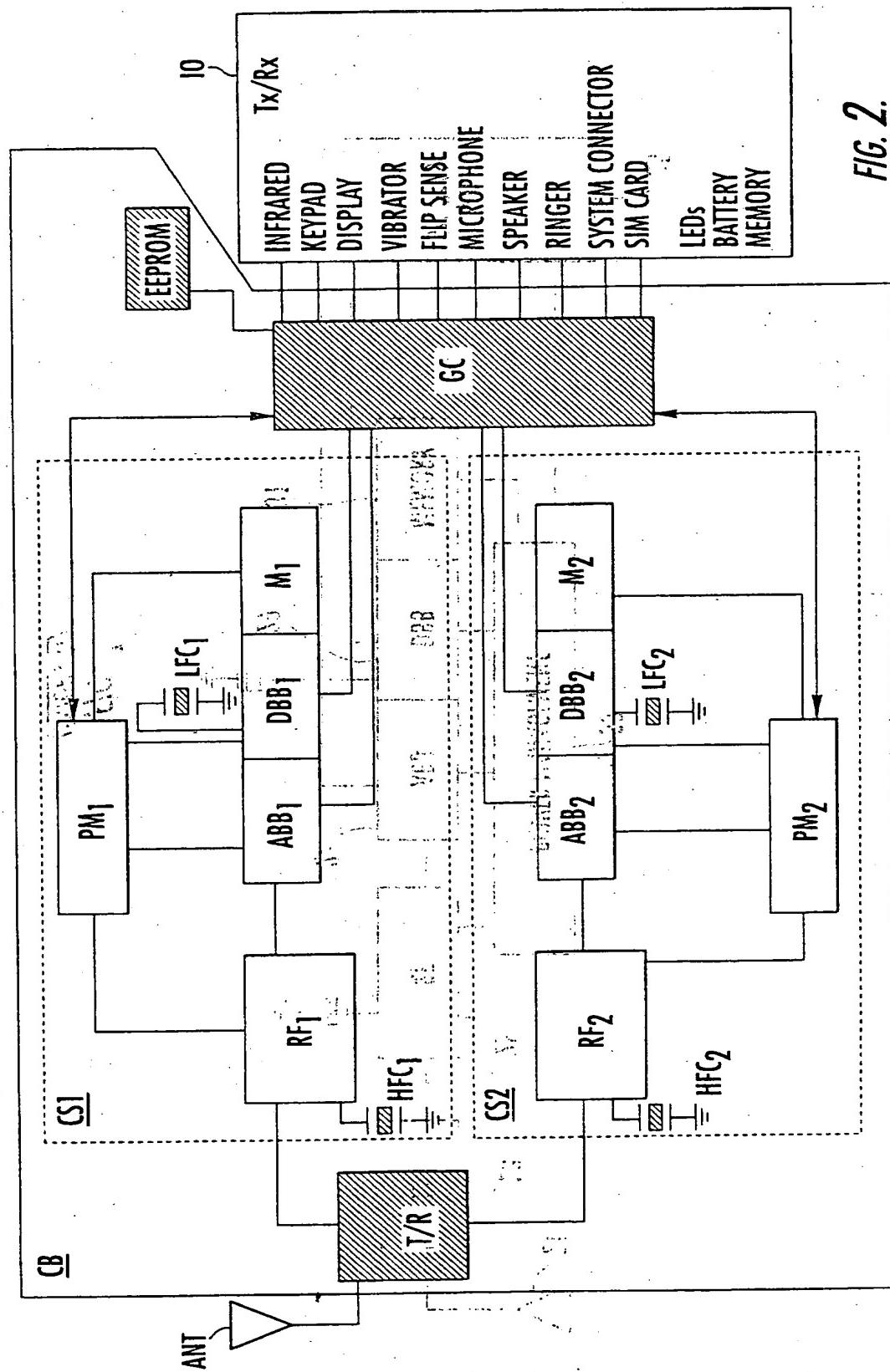
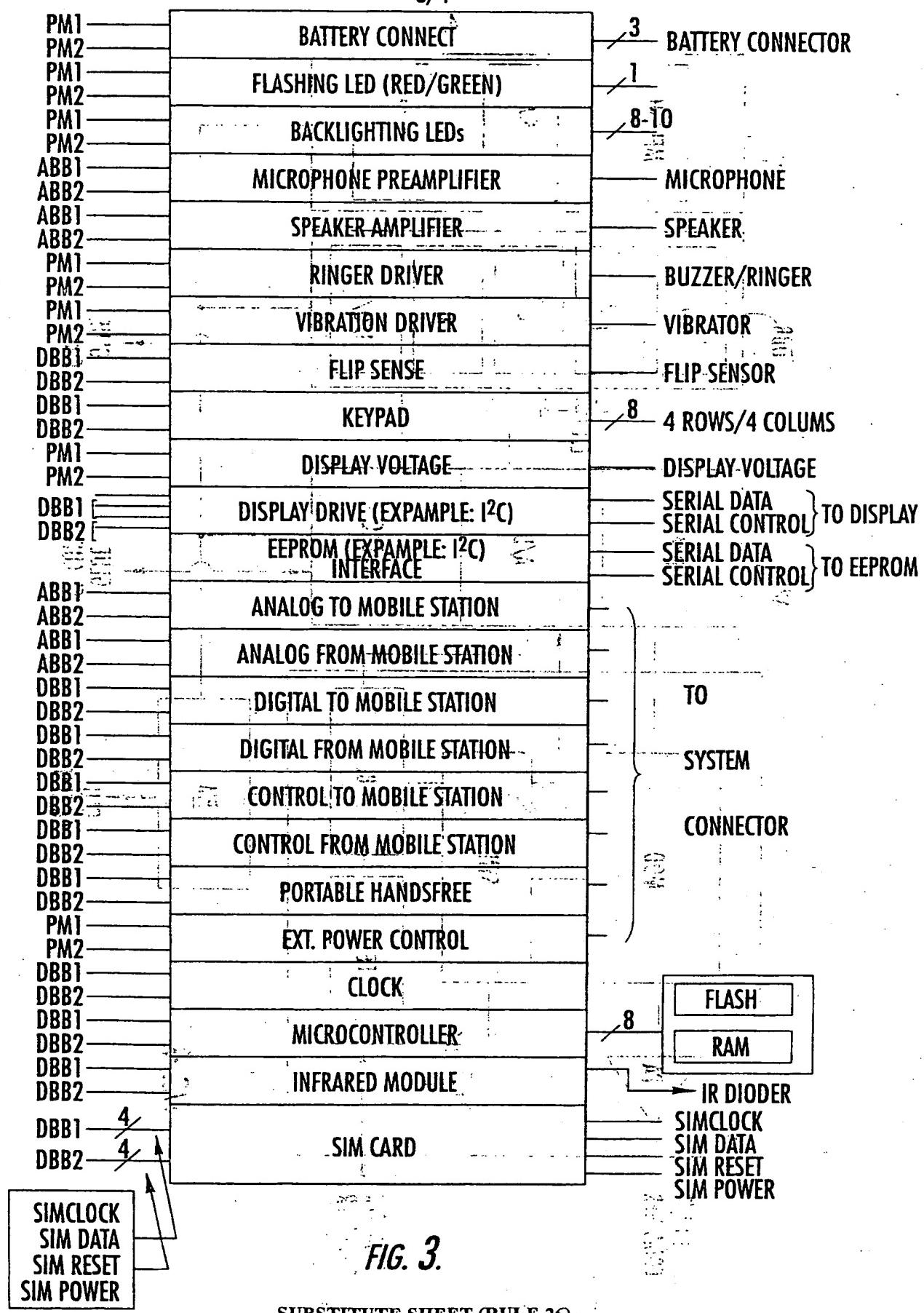


FIG. 1.  
(PRIOR ART)

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3/4



4/4

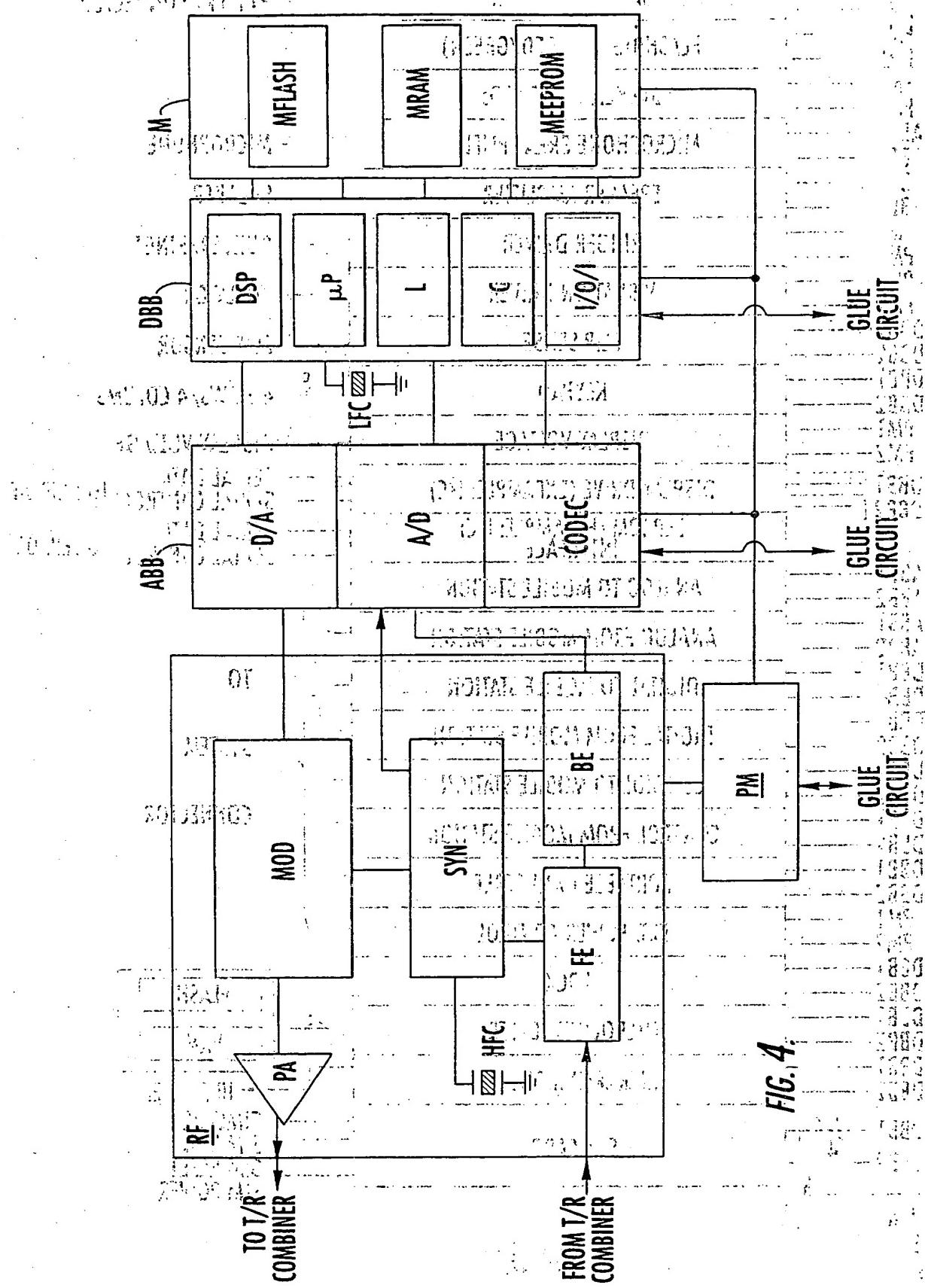


FIG. 4

# INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International Application No  
PCT/US 00/13469

**A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER**

IPC 7 H04B1/40

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

**B. FIELDS SEARCHED**

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)

IPC 7 H04B

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practical, search terms used)

EPO-Internal, WPI Data, PAJ

**C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT**

Category	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
X	US 5 309 502 A (HIRAI YUJI) 3 May 1994 (1994-05-03)	1,2,6,30
A	the whole document	3,5,7, 9-14, 17-19, 25-29, 31,32
X	US 5 497 507 A (KOMAKI NORIO) 5 March 1996 (1996-03-05)	1,2,6,30
A	abstract	3,5,7, 9-12,14, 17-19, 25-29,32
	column 1, line 1 -column 8, line 4 figure 2	-/-

Further documents are listed in the continuation of box C.

Patent family members are listed in annex.

\* Special categories of cited documents :

- "A" document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance
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"X" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is taken alone

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Date of the actual completion of the international search

9 August 2000

Date of mailing of the international search report

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# INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International Application No

PCT/US 00/13469

**C.(Continuation) DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT**

Category	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
X	US 5 210 785 A - (MYOJO TOSHIHIKO - ET AL) 11 May 1993. (1993-05-11) abstract	1, 2, 6, 30
A	figure 2 column 1, line 1 -column 4, line 36	3, 5, 7, 9-12, 14, 17-19, 25-29, 32

# INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

Information on patent family members

International Application No.

PCT/US 00/13469

Patent document cited in search report	Publication date		Patent family member(s)	Publication date
US 5309502	A 03-05-1994		JP 2814297 B JP 4091523 A DE 4125907 A	22-10-1998 25-03-1992 13-02-1992
US 5497507	A 05-03-1996		JP 2101062 C JP 5091017 A JP 8015267 B US 5392462 A	22-10-1996 09-04-1993 14-02-1996 21-02-1995
US 5210785	A 11-05-1993		JP 1220922 A JP 1288026 A US 5517553 A US 5724647 A	04-09-1989 20-11-1989 14-05-1996 03-03-1998

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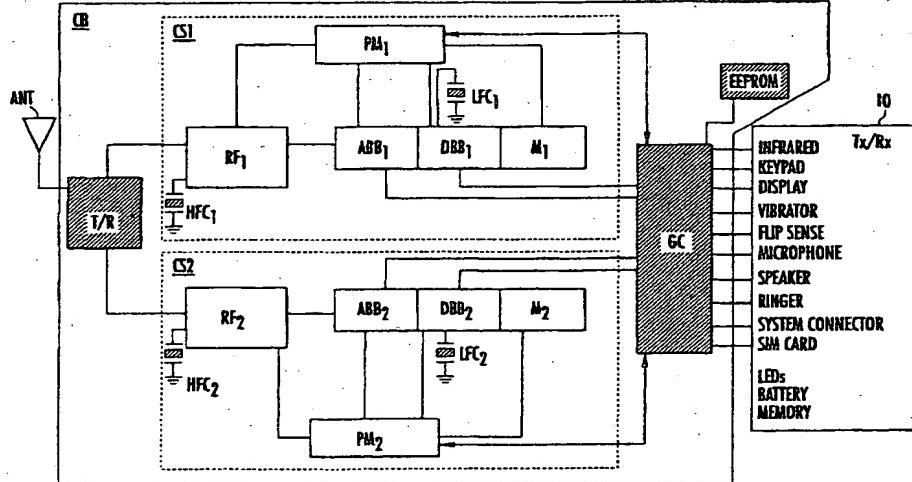
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Published:  
— with international search report

[Continued on next page]

(54) Title: **MULTIPLE MODE RADIOTELPHONES INCLUDING GLUE CIRCUITS AND RELATED METHODS AND CIRCUITS**



(57) Abstract: A multiple mode radiotelephone provides radiotelephone communications using first and second radiotelephone communications modes. The multiple mode radiotelephone includes a first chip set providing radiotelephone communications according to the first radiotelephone communications mode, a second chip set providing radiotelephone communications according to the second radiotelephone communications mode, a user interface, and a *glue* circuit. The first chip set includes at least one integrated circuit chip, the second chip set includes at least one integrated circuit chip, and the first and second chip sets are distinct. The user interface accepts user input and provides user information. The *glue* circuit couples the user interface to the first chip set when providing radiotelephone communications according to the first radiotelephone communications mode, and the *glue* circuit couples the user interface to the second chip set when providing radiotelephone communications according to the second radiotelephone communications mode.

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*For two-letter codes and other abbreviations, refer to the "Guidance Notes on Codes and Abbreviations" appearing at the beginning of each regular issue of the PCT Gazette.*

(15) Information about Correction:

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